

wherein said ocular optical system includes, in order from an image side thereof, a third surface that forms an entrance surface, a first surface that forms both a reflecting surface and an exit surface, and a second surface that forms a reflecting surface, said first, second and third surfaces being integrally formed to face each other across a medium, and

wherein at least one of said first, second and third surfaces is formed from a rotationally asymmetric curved surface that corrects aberration produced by a decentered surface.

49. (New) An optical apparatus according to claim 48, further comprising:

an optical member located between said image-forming member and the eyeball of said observer, said optical member consisting of a material differing in dispersion from a material of said medium.

50. (New) An optical apparatus according to claim 49, further comprising:

a fitting member fitted to a head of said observer to retain said image-forming member, said ocular optical system and said optical member being in front of said observer.

51. (New) An optical apparatus according to claim 49 or 50, wherein said optical member is placed between the first surface of said ocular optical system and the eyeball of said observer.

52. (New) An optical apparatus according to claim 51, wherein said optical member comprises at least one optical surface having refracting action.

53. (New) An optical apparatus according to claim 49 or 50, wherein said optical member is located between the third surface of said ocular optical system and an image display device.

54. (New) An optical apparatus according to claim 53, wherein said optical member comprises at least one optical surface having refracting action.

55. (New) An optical apparatus according to claim 49 or 50, wherein reflection at the first surface of said ocular optical system is total reflection.

56. (New) An optical apparatus according to claim 49 or 50, wherein the second surface of said ocular optical system is a reflecting surface arranged to give a positive power to a light beam by reflection.